



Moscow Lokomotiv beat visiting Kiev Aviator, 22-20, in a recent national rugby championship. Photo by Sergei Proskov

MOSCOW ATHLETICS TOURNAMENT

Alexander Beskovny triple-jumped to a distance of 17 m 02 cm to win a Moscow track-and-field championship title. A possible choice for the national line-up for the European championship, due to be held in Athens on September 6-12, Beskovny is in fine fettle for the national championship which opens in Kiev, in two weeks' time.

Another highlight of the tournament held at the Lenin Central Stadium, in Luzhiki, was Nikolai Selivanov's 550 cm pole vault, with world record holder Vladimir Polyakov finishing ten centimetres behind.

BOXING CHAMPIONS KNOWN

The 12 winners of the 48th National Boxing Championship which has just held at the Druzhba Palace of Sport, in Donetsk, are as follows: Radik Khisutdinov, from Chelyabinsk; Yuri Alexandrov, from Nevinnomyssk; Samson Khachatryan, from Kirovskan; Senik Nurkavov, from Krasnodar; Viktor Rybakov, from Moscow; Vasily Shishov, from Khabarovsk; Israel Akopkhyan, from Yerevan; Valery Laptev and Vladimir Melnik, from Cherkassy; Anatoly Koplev, from Vladivostok; Alexander Yagubkin, from Donetsk; and Alexander Lukstina, from Khar'kov.

MODERN PENTATHLON

Britain, Australia, Denmark, Canada, Mexico, the USSR, the USA, West Germany, France and Sweden are competing in the second women's world pentathlon championships, being held at the old French town of Compiègne.

The Soviet debutant team features young Muscovites Olga Koznikova, 19, Svetlana Yakovleva, 20, Natalya Suzhenkova, 21, and Yekaterina Putilina. The week-long event includes horse-riding, swimming, cross-country racing, pistol shooting and an epee contest.

Britain dominated last year's spectacular, held in London.

HOCKEY STARTS IN AUGUST

Moscow's Spartak have been the first to start the season of international matches by playing a friendly game with the local club of Fritz Schwenningen in the West German town of Wittingen.

Late in August, the Soviet champions—CAC of Moscow—will take part in the first official tournament of the European Cup series.

VLADIMIR SALNIKOV'S CONSISTENCY

Moscow Olympics triple gold medalist and world champion, Vladimir Salnikov, from Leningrad, won the 400 m freestyle at the world swimming championship at Guayaquil, Ecuador. The 22-year-old college student had

the crowd cheering him to a winning time of 3 min 51.30 sec. Second place went to debutant Svyatoslav Semyonov, from Kiev, who clocked 3:51.43. Svet Lobulevski, of GDR, finishing in 3:51.84 sec, took third place.

CHAMPION'S NEW VICTORY

Moscow Olympics winner, Viktor Manakov from Leningrad, captured the 50 km individual race (150 laps) in the national track championship at Krylatskoye in Moscow, with a three lap (23 points) advantage.

Martins Palejs from Riga, who recently won the road race at the national youth games, was second with a two-lap advantage (40 points), and several times national champion, Nikolai Kuznetsov from Leningrad was the third finalist with two laps (14 points) to his credit. It is gratifying that Viktor Manakov, who was runner-up in the same event at the 1980 world championship, has now formidable competition from budding racers, primarily the gifted Palejs, said track cycling national head coach Alexander Nizhegorodtsev.



Sergei Kopylov clocked 1:12.10, a new 200 m spitting world record. Photo by Andrei Golovov

World's best second time around

Viktor Kalentyev, from Krasnodar (65 kg division), successfully defended his title at the student world judo championship in Jyväskylä, Finland.

Hirofuko Miyakoshi, of Japan, dominated the 71 kg division, where Soviet debutant Laila Nakani, from Odessa, came third.

Another Soviet entrant, Vacheslav Senkevich, from Minsk (up to 86 kg), was runner-up behind Frenchman Fabian Capelle.

The USSR came home third in the team event, going down to Japan 4-2 in the semifinals. Japan went on to pick up the U.S. by drubbing second-placed Brazil 7-0.

In the individual tourneys, the USSR came equal to Japan by taking three golds, in addition to one silver and two bronzes.

EMPHASIS ON MONEY IN LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS

The 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee has awarded TV coverage of the Games to the ABC network for a record sum of \$250,000,000. Meantime, ABC started selling the time allotted for advertising at a cool \$15,000 per 30 seconds. With the Olympics still two years away, ABC has already pocketed half a billion dollars from the lucrative undertaking.

CUCO GREET'S ATHLETES

Moscow Dynamo and Torpedo drew 1-1.

Photo by Igor Litveyev

CUCO GREET'S ATHLETES

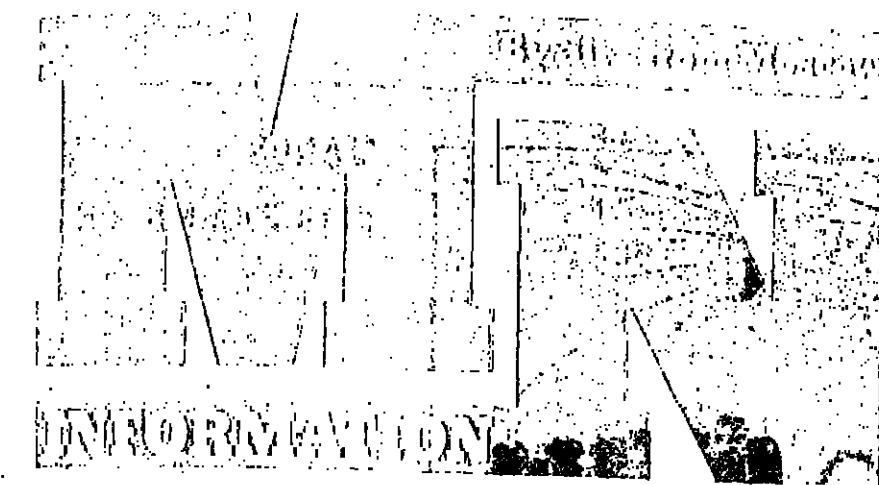
Cuba is all agog with expectation for the approaching 14th Central America and Caribbean Games to be held in Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos. A record number, of close on 3,500 entrants from over 20 countries, will compete at Cuba's best and newly reconstructed stadiums.

Just as at the Olympics, the athletes will reside in a single "village" and 1,500 vehicles will be at their disposal.

Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic have the largest teams, and Nicaragua has entered as many as 280 athletes.

Grenada, a newcomer to international sport, will be making its debut.

The Games have the ever-smiling baby crocodile CUCO as its mascot, with the hosts' motto being, "Hospitality, Fighting Spirit and Quality for the 14th Games!"



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Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker meet in Crimea

The development of the situation in the world depends in large measure on the way relations develop between European nations with differing social systems. Europe has become the cradle of détente, and it can give this process new strength and stability. Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker stressed during their meeting in the Crimea.

Their talk focused on more cooperation between the CPSU and the SUPG and the USSR and the GDR in all areas.

Topical international problems were also discussed. On behalf of their countries the two leaders expressed solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and with all the victims of Israeli aggression. They emphatically condemned the atrocious crimes committed by Israel, which enjoys the direct backing and connivance of Washington. The aggression, they said, must be called to order and made to comply with the UN Security Council resolutions.

The two men were unanimous in the view that, regrettably, China's foreign policy is still working contrary to the common interests of the socialist community. China shows no interest in normalizing relations with socialist countries, which forces the USSR and the GDR to derive appropriate conclusions. It was emphasized: If only China were to give up its hegemonic goals in politics, it could play an effective part in the anti-war drive, thus contributing towards a more durable world peace and advancing the interests of the Chinese people themselves. It was pointed out.

Tragedy in Lebanon

The 100,000 plus-strong Israeli army is carrying on a war of extermination against the people of Palestine and the Lebanese national patriotic forces in Lebanon. They have occupied over a third of the territory of this sovereign Arab state and according to UN figures have killed or wounded around 60,000 Lebanese and Palestinians, 80 per cent of them civilians.

To wipe out the population in Lebanon, Israel has resorted to wide scale use of mass destruction American-supplied weapons, like napalm, phosphorous, fragmentary and cluster bombs (in the photo you see one such

bomb firing 127 calibre bullets in mid-air; while on the right hundreds of cluster bombs explode as they come into contact with the ground). On top of which, Israel is also using a new weapon against the inhabitants of besieged Beirut the so-called vacuum bomb. Instead of conventional explosive charges the latter has liquid or paste-like substances creating volatile fuel and air mixtures when sprayed as aerosols in the air. Their explosive and destructive power is four to six times that of TNT high explosive shells of the same weight. Once exploded, a 1,000 pound shell of this type is equivalent in power to a 10-tonne nuclear blast.

Boris PALTUSOV

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

New York. The Security Council met in emergency session here on the initiative of the Soviet Union to demand that Israel put an end to all combat operations in Lebanon, particularly in the area of Beirut.

In a resolution put forward by the "non-aligned" states, serious concern was expressed over the continuation of hostilities in Lebanon.

The Council demanded that Israel immediately lift all restrictions in order to meet the needs of the city's civilian population.

In the resolution, which was unanimously approved, it was also demanded that Israel refrain from impeding efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Lebanon, and to ensure their security.

The UN Secretary-General is to report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution in the very near future. If necessary the Council could meet again to review the situation.

EEC SENDS PROTEST NOTE

Brussels. The ten EEC countries have sent a protest note to the US administration demanding a revocation of the decision to supply US military equipment produced under American licence to the South Vietnamese. The note contains detailed legal arguments in the sense that the American position is at variance with international law.

The EEC argues that the sale of military equipment to the South Vietnamese is a violation of the US administration's policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It is an interference with the EEC's independent trade policy. The EEC leaders believe that the American decision contravenes EEC-American legislation.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Q: In Geneva, another round has ended in the Soviet-Japanese negotiations to limit and reduce strategic weapons which began on June 29 this year. The negotiations are to be resumed on October 5.

Q: Over 1,324 industrial enterprises in Norway have more than half of their assets belonging to foreign owners. In 1982, foreigners owned shares worth a total of 688 million dollars, the Norwegian magazine, "Morgens Industri" reports.

Q: Pretoria's department of statistics has announced that the country's population now stands at 24,886,000.

FRIENDSHIP IS OUR COMMON ACHIEVEMENT

The friendship between the Soviet Union and India is our common achievement, said Nikolai Gordin, a Soviet Minister and President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, addressing a meeting of Soviet activists marking the 11th anniversary of

the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India and the 35th anniversary of Indian independence. The meeting forms part of the Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship, which just opened in Moscow.

Nikolai Gordin stressed that Soviet-Indian relations are based on a common interest in economic and social progress, on joint resistance to imperialism and reactionary designs, and on the desire for peace and for greater security on earth.

V. K. Ahuja, India's Ambassador to the USSR, noted that the Treaty signed in August 1971 acts as a solid platform for expanding all-round bilateral cooperation. He further stressed that Indian-Soviet economic and cultural links do a lot to strengthen India's independence.

Also taking part in the meeting were S. Imashov, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V. Dymshits, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and delegation from the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and from the Friends of the Soviet Union Society, which are in the USSR for the Friendship Month celebrations.

SOVIET MOVE AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

Geneva. The Disarmament Committee is discussing the danger arising from the use of chemical agents as one of the most barbaric and dangerous types of weapons for the civilian population. The delegates were addressed by the Soviet representative, V. "Isakyan", who stressed the increasing danger of extensive use of chemical weapons and emphasized the overriding necessity for their complete prohibition and elimination. The Soviet Union, he said, has confirmed the desire to see an immediate prohibition of chemical weapons by putting forward the main provisions of a draft convention: to ban the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons and bring about their total elimination.

The main proposals were submitted in the form of an official document to the Disarmament Committee and its working group on the banning of chemical weapons.

The gist of this document consists in translating the constructive desires of the Soviet side into prompt prohibition on chemical warfare and the removal of as many obstacles as possible, preventing the realization of this aim into the language of provisions for a future convention.

The Soviet draft of the main provisions whose significance was noted among all the delegates is an indication of the country's interest in a speedy conclusion of the convention to ban chemical weapons, and of course, to our goodwill. At the same time, we are awaiting signs of goodwill from the other side, particularly from the American delegation.



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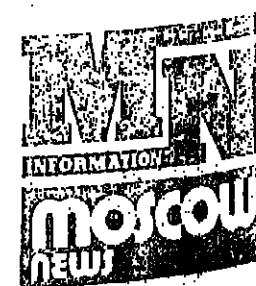
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Mexican president raps USA

Mexico. The Mexicans are not convinced by the arguments addressed to Cuba, the Soviet Union and Nicaragua by the Reagan administration, alleging that they are responsible for the worsening situation in Central America, said Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Mexican President elect, who is to be sworn in on December 1. In an interview with the American magazine, "US News and World Report", he

said he saw the intensified fighting first and foremost as a reflection of the peoples' unwillingness to suffer under the yoke of corrupt regimes and their desire to use their right for self-determination. We have no grounds to believe that this popular protest is provoked or stimulated by the Cubans, Nicaraguans or, least of all, by the Soviet Union. Each nation, he stressed, has a right to solve its problems itself.

AMERICA BLAMED FOR ATROCITIES IN EL SALVADOR

Washington. The American administration, which is providing growing military and economic assistance to the regime in El Salvador bears full responsibility for the reign of terror in that country and for the death of hundreds of civilians. Such is the conclusion of the US-Central America commission, just back from a trip to El Salvador. A special report it submitted to the House Interamerican Affairs Subcommittee stresses that the

tragic developments in El Salvador were a consequence of American support. The report recalls that the White House is planning to give El Salvador \$1,300,000 dollars in military aid in the 1983 fiscal year. The aid extended to El Salvador by the American administration over the past 30 years has been boosted several times under Reagan's rule. It is emphasized in the report.

SECRET REORGANIZATION

Paris. The United States is discreetly reorganizing its special branch units, designed to carry out secret operations, in case of conflict in Europe and in the Persian Gulf area, the newspaper "Matin" reports.

The decision to modify these detachments was taken at the time when President Reagan issued a decree granting the CIA vast powers in holding clandestine operations.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

For a long time there have been growing suspicions among the NATO partners that the Americans seek to divert hostilities from themselves and to confine a new war to Western Europe. "General-Anzeiger" newspaper, West Germany



Operation "gas-pipes", as staged by Washington.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

CHANGE OF VENUE FOR NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE

Baghdad. Iraq is abandoning its plans to host the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in Baghdad on September 6. This was announced by the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in an interview to the Iraqi news agency INA. He believes that the Summit should be held in another location, as the situation in Baghdad is unsuitable for normal work in view of the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict. The Iraqi President stressed that the Summit should be held in conditions conducive to its success.

Delhi. The Indian government has expressed readiness to host the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in Delhi provided that all

the non-aligned countries are in agreement.

This was announced here by an official spokesman for the Indian government who said that the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had informed the Iraqi President S. Hussein of her consent to Iraq's request that the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit be held in Delhi, while Baghdad might be the venue for the Eighth Summit, to be held in 1985.

The spokesman noted that proposals had to be approved by the Conference of Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers who are to meet on September 2-3, in Baghdad.

tion of the biggest developing nation. Likely when one remembers that the current Washington administration is cold-shouldering its own allies. More important still, under its new military strategy, America is planning to shift emphasis in planning and use of armed forces towards South-West Asia and the Indian Ocean, which have been proclaimed a sphere of American vital interests.

The USSR and India are of the opinion that this region is a sphere of vital interests to the peoples resident there. Whether Asia remains a region of tension and conflict or turns into an area of peaceful cooperation depends on their efforts and cohesion. Moscow and Delhi firmly believe outstanding issues in Asia and worldwide ought to be settled peacefully.

The USSR and India have identical or close view on major foreign policy issues. In both world politics and bilateral relations they pursue the cause of peace, friendship as keynotes in their treaty, whose durability and import have well stood the test of time. The three years that have elapsed since the Treaty was signed are striking evidence that it is not directed against third countries. The implementation of its major provisions have upgraded Soviet-Indian relations to get still higher levels, and it will remain a tremendously positive factor in Asia as well as in the world at large in years to come. Cooperation with a peace-loving and independent India has been and will always be a major feature in Soviet foreign policy.

Yevgeny SERGEYEV

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS IN WORLD POLITICS

By long-standing tradition, every early August marks the beginning of a Month of Friendship between the Indian and Soviet peoples. The Month is held in turn in India and the Soviet Union. This year it marks the 15th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation between the USSR and the Republic of India as well as the 35th anniversary of India's independence.

If we look back in time we will see that the Soviet Union backed India when she was fighting against British colonial rule, the USSR backed her during the period when an independent Indian state was being formed when she set up an independent economy, and when, under pressure from imperialism and hegemonism, India defended her national interests.

Soviet-Indian relations can be justifiably held up as a model for links between states having differing social systems. They are based on full mutual respect for the characteristics of the foreign policy of each side, on strict compliance with the

principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, on parity and mutual gain. Sincere mutual trust bolsters the sense of security on either side, which is particularly important at this difficult time. Soviet-Indian relations help stabilize the situation on the Asian continent and both countries to interact more effectively in world politics to the benefit of peace and progress.

Summit meetings figure prominently in international relations. Visits to India by Leonid Brezhnev have made a tremendous contribution to furthering Soviet-Indian friendship and advancing the cause of peace in Asia and worldwide. In September the Soviet people will welcome Mrs. Gandhi on one of her many official visits to the USSR.

Soviet-Indian cooperation is of a special importance at the present time, when US-led imperialism seeks to build up world tension, to embroil in an unprecedented arms race and to push it to the brink of nuclear disaster, while stirring up worldwide chaos in the wake of independent nations.

Spurred on by the USA, Israel has unleashed carnage in Lebanon. Tension is escalating in the Indian Ocean, where America is building up a beachhead for its strategic weapons, and the undeclared war against the People's Republic of Afghanistan continues unabated, with the United States forcing Pakistan to follow to an increasing degree in the wake of its imperial policy.

During her recent talks in Washington Indira Gandhi sounded her anxiety over US policy in South and South-West Asia and its desire to accelerate the arms race in the region. She spoke of the hazardous ramifications of advanced arms to Pakistan, including F-16 warplanes. Delhi believes these weapons could be used against India, as was frequently the case in the past. The Indian leader noted that the scale of American arms shipments to Islamabad is forcing to pay attention to its defence, thus diverting considerable funds away from more creative projects.

With Washington head the op-

'JANUS' PROGRAMME ON

New York. The Pentagon has begun training the American elite corps in "limited" nuclear warfare techniques in Western Europe. According to data leaked to the "Time" magazine, the first command-headquarters game simulating combat operations and making use of the biggest US computer was held last year in Livermore, California, in the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

The games marked the start of a 2,045,000 dollar programme code-named "Janus". Training in methods of "limited" nuclear war, using the California "computer game", forms part of the curriculum of the American Army military college, in Pennsylvania.

FACTS AND EVENTS

As many as 2,365,000 Americans have signed an appeal backing the proposal for a mutual ban on American and Soviet nuclear arsenals, according to a statement circulated by a public coalition — the National Campaign to Freeze Nuclear Weapons.

5,846 people died and another 78,000 were injured in road accidents in Britain last year, it is stated in a Department of Transport annual report. It was also noted that there had been a sharp rise lately in the number of such accidents nationwide.

'AUTUMN FORGE-82'

Brussels. The Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander of NATO in Europe has announced that military manoeuvres code-named "Autumn Forge-82" are to be held over the entire NATO area from Nordcap in the north of Norway to the Mediterranean and the eastern borders of Turkey between early September and mid-November this year.

Within the overall manoeuvres, there will be 24 different exercises involving the armed forces of a number of NATO countries.

Several hundred thousand servicemen are to take part, and a large amount of military equipment will be involved. According to NATO's Command, the aim of these major manoeuvres is to demonstrate the military preparedness of the bloc's armed forces, and to exercise their interaction under conditions closely approximating to those of war in "the European Theatre".

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE OIL BUSINESS

Legos. From January 1980 till June 1981 Western companies secretly supplied the racist regime in South Africa with some 15 million tonnes of oil from the oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf, stressed the Nigerian "National Concord" newspaper, quoting a report from the Dutch bureau for sea shipping research.

Over the period 256 vessels owned by Western companies were dispatched to South Africa, carrying oil. Tankers which were bound for Asia, Europe and America, changed routes to South Africa and headed for South African shores. Quite often, the vessels were loaded in intermediate ports, onto tankers bound for the south of Africa, the paper emphasized.



People in Nicaragua marked the third anniversary of their victory over the dictatorship and new lease of life by a multithousand rally in the heroic town of Masaya noted for its revolutionary traditions. Chanting "Non pasaran!" the participants voiced their readiness to resist all actions by counter-revolutionaries, who enjoy broad support from the US administration.

From "Barricada" newspaper

KENYA: VICTIMS OF ABORTIVE COUP

Nairobi. Ruter-TASS. 145 people died in the August 1 abortive coup, Kenyan president Daniel arap Moi told a closed session of the parliamentary group of the country's only party, the Kenyan African National Union. Western diplomatic circles, though, put the death toll at over 500. According to Moi, Kenya's trade and industry suffered losses of over a hundred million dollars.

PEOPLE

36-year-old Tomohito, the eldest son of the Japanese emperor, is seventh in line for succession to the Japanese throne. Nevertheless, he formed part of the emperor's immediate circle and lived in the palace. A short while ago, he publicly shaved off his beard and went to live in a modest room reserved for members of staff at a hospital in the centre of Tokyo. Here he gave a press conference and explained the reasons for his decision to turn over a new leaf. He said he had become fed up with the meaningless way of life and the archaic ceremonial in the emperor's palace where from dawn to dusk one had to observe the numerous prescriptions of Imperial etiquette. The prince has declared that he will never return to the palace, that he has decided to become an ordinary mortal, and that he will start his new life by working in the hospital.

CRIMINALS DISGUISED AS MILITANTS

Ankara. An investigation by the Iranian authorities in the cities of Mashhad, Zabol and Zahidan has shown that the Afghan immigrant settlements have become dispatch points for drugs, foreign currency and valuable articles en route to the West. Large quantities of firearms have also been confiscated, which had been used by the immigrants to rob the local population. Over the past year, the Iranian authorities have arrested more than 500 Afghan smugglers, and found them guilty of illegal possession of and dealing in narcotics, and also

STOPS FOR ASSEMBLY-WORKERS

Assembly-workers on the job in hard-to-reach places have to wear belts constraining their movements. To overcome this problem French engineers have now designed electromagnetic stops for the knees and elbows, which switch on and off successively in motion. Light belts will also be used for security reasons.

ROMAN TOWN UNEARTHED

Italian archaeologists have discovered a major early Roman settlement at Borga, Calabria. Among the structures unearthed was a public building tentatively dated to the 2nd century B.C., and a theatre seating over 5,000. A lot of pottery, early stamps and bronze jewelry was also found. Experts believe that this was the site of the ancient town of Scolozium.

DO YOU SPEAK WEDDELL?

Murmuring, coughing, warbling, whistling. These were just some of the sounds recorded by an American Antarctic expedition interested in the language of the Weddell seal named after the British explorer who discovered the species in 1800. According to the Italian

'SIMBA ACADEMY' GIVES OUT AWARDS

The presidential council of the "Simba Academy", an international organization monitoring relations with developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, has presented its 1982 international awards to Valentina Nikolayeva-Terezhkova for her contribution to the women's movement, noted Soviet film director Sergel Bondarchuk for his cinematic contribution, former Finnish President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen for his contribution to the peace drive, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labour Party Olof Palme, who is active in the di-

Science and technology

"L'Europeo" magazine, the zoologists managed to record 45 different sounds produced by the animals. Leader of the expedition, J. Thomas, thinks that the Weddell dialect is much richer than those of other species of seal. Several years will be needed though to decode it.

GRASS CARPET

"Grass carpets" enabling lawns to be grown on poor soil and to act as reinforcing material for earth banks are now being manufactured by the Hungarian enterprise of Tumulog. Grass seeds and fertilizer are attached to some inexpensive tissue. When spread on the ground and watered, the carpet grows thick grass in several days, while the tissue decomposes and serves as a nutritive basis for the grass.

NEW CURE FOR CATARACTS

A new method of controlling glaucoma and other eye diseases has been thought up by Japanese scientists. They have devised contact lenses made from a synthetic substance which contains a medicine for curing cataracts. By being transferred from the lens to the eye surface over a long period of time the medicine in this way has a much more beneficial effect than if it is introduced into the eye from time to time.

OF INTEREST

Are you stupid? West German police have arrested a chemical name Schmidt for producing and distributing a drug which can't be found in any pharmacological reference book in the world; as it is purported to remedy stupidity. Reports about his arrest have been published in many West German newspapers. Although the judges in the case have to a long time waited for witnesses from among the cheated clients, truth so far none of them have shown up to give evidence.

A speaking letter

Sweden's postal authorities are considering offering a new service to their customers: so-called speaking letters. According to the "Globe Posten" newspaper, if the experiments at present being conducted by the Swedish Post Office prove a success, the letter in the form of a 20-minute tape-recorder cassette will be available at any post office.

885 years jail sentence

Panchapong Insop, a resident of Thailand, has had his jail sentence reduced to 885 years. The country's supreme court overruled a 1,001-year sentence earlier meted out to him by a criminal court. Insop is going through an ordeal of having overruled 30,000 baht (over 1,500 dollars) during his appeal with the Provincial Criminal Police Department.

FORMER NAZI JUDGES: LIFE OF EASE

Bonn. West Germany is now the home for some hundred former Nazi judges who receive state pensions as "legal officers", charged the Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime in the "Die Tat" democratic weekly. These Nazis are responsible for sending thousands of people to their death — Resistance fighters to Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Poland, Hungary and other European nations. The weekly stresses that none of them has so far been brought to justice for their crimes, more over, it continues many of them, prior to being punished, served as prosecutors, directors of legal bodies and even court chairmen.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SOVIET LAWYER'S STATEMENT

The actions committed by Israel's ruling circles against Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine are an international crime and as such are subject to punishment, Professor Igor Blisichenko, Vice-President of the Association of Soviet Lawyers, says in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. He reports that the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has set up an international commission of inquiry to conduct an investigation into Israel's actions on Lebanese territory. The commission includes distinguished political and public figures from many countries.

The actions of Israel's ruling circles and armed forces are a flagrant violation of the generally accepted principles of international law, and, above all, of the principle banning aggression, as formulated in the United Nations Charter and in a Resolution passed by the General Assembly in 1974, the author of the article emphasizes. It should be borne in mind that it was precisely for such crimes that in conformity with the Nuremberg Tribunal Charter and the Potsdam agreements of 1945, the Nazi fascist state was convicted and those Nazi, responsible punished, Blisichenko concludes.

A TREATY TESTED BY TIME

Time has proved that the Soviet-West German treaty, signed in Moscow in August 1970, acts as a solid political basis for normalizing bilateral relations and has promoted security and cooperation in Europe, stresses IZVESTIA on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the treaty.

The Moscow treaty has fully vindicated itself though it is clear that not all of its potential has been made use of, and there are problems in our relations still remaining to be solved, the paper emphasizes. The most acute of these have resulted in disturbing shifts in Western politics, reflecting as they do Washington's dangerous bent on a headlong arms race, on achieving an erosion in détente and a deterioration in relations with the USSR. This is why détente has lost its momentum and this is what overshadows Soviet-West German relations, the paper notes. The proposed deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, chiefly in West Germany, threatens to seriously upset the balance of power on the continent, to unleash a new round in the arms race and endanger the security of European peoples. In the final count the future course to be taken by European developments and whether or not European détente is to survive, depends on Bonn, the paper concludes.

CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE NEEDED

The United States and its NATO allies have not abandoned their attempts to prevent the adoption in Madrid of a decision to convene a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe. For this purpose, the Western countries have adopted procrastination tactics in an attempt to limit the forum in Madrid to a sort of verbal corridor and to emasculate the very idea of the meeting, notes the USSR. ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY magazine in its August issue.

Seeking positive changes at the Madrid meeting, the USSR introduced a new balanced formula for confidence-building measures. Despite the realistic character and flexibility of the Soviet formula, the United States has hastened to declare it as unacceptable and distorted its essence by alleging that the USSR wants the confidence zone to apply to the whole of the Atlantic up to Philadelphia, etc. As is known, however, such measures cover Europe, both continental and insular together with adjoining sea and ocean areas of a corresponding width with adjoining sea and ocean areas of a corresponding width as well as the air space. The USSR and other socialist countries are doing all they can to ensure a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting, but this does not depend on them alone, the magazine notes in conclusion.

CIA FOCUS ON AFRICA

In the most serious act of sabotage since independence, "unidentified persons" recently carried out an attack against the Thornhill air base in Zimbabwe destroying 12 military planes, writes PRAVDA. African media report that the American CIA was involved in the operation. As an example of CIA activities in Africa, the paper points to the intensification of the undeclared war against Angola and to the abortive coup attempted by mercenaries in the Seychelles with the backing of American intelligence. The American special services are exerting themselves to split the Organization for African Unity.

The expansion of subversive CIA activities in Africa reflects Washington's policy aimed at the destabilization of the situation in different parts of the world as well as its reliance on dictat and force in international relations, the paper stresses.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FINAL VOLUME OF THE "KAZAKHSTAN SOIL ENCYCLOPAEDIA" HAS GONE TO PRINT. This 15-volume edition contains maps and data on all land resources in the republic. It provides information on soil quality as well as giving advice on reclaiming fallow land. The encyclopaedia will help local farmers establish zonal agriculture and put saline land under the plough. Thanks to plans for the reclamation of saline soil over 2,000,000 extra hectares of land will be made available to agriculture in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

● AN EXHIBITION OF GEORGIAN POTTERY WHICH HAS OPENED IN TBILISI, THE REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL, FEATURES OLD AND MODERN CERAMICS. The best items will later be used as models for the production of pottery in the republic.

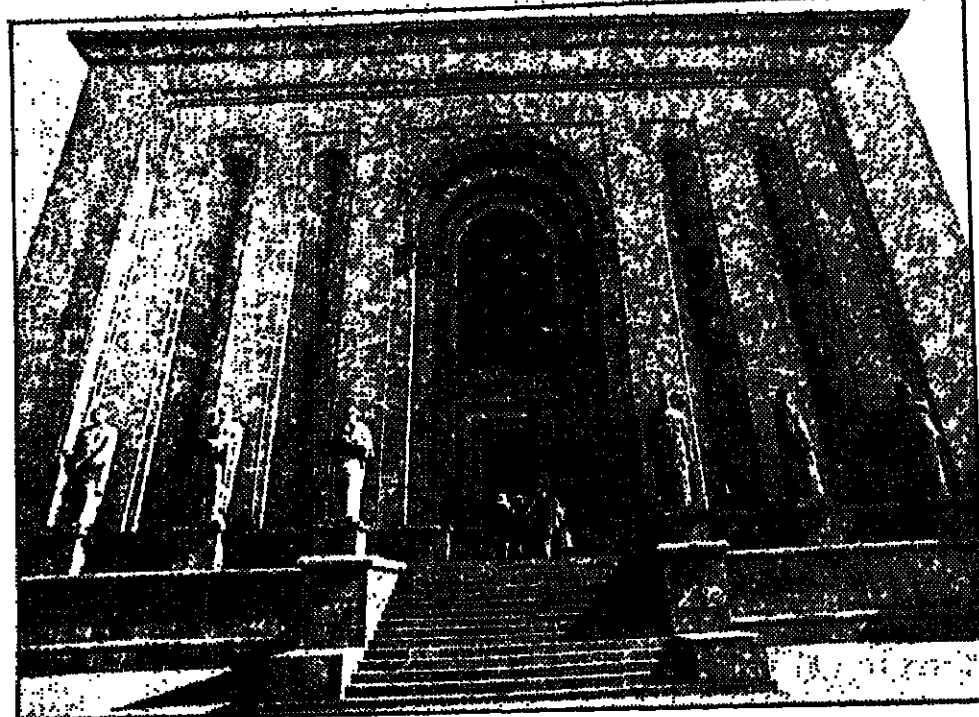
● FACTORIES IN MOLDAVIA HAVE BEGUN PROCESSING NUTMEG SAGE. This season the republic is due to provide the perfumery industry with 21,000 kilos of sage oil, of which it is the country's leading producer.

'STONE PICKERS' ON THE JOB

The principle employed in the harvesting of potatoes forms the basis of a new machine in collect stones from the field.

A powered vibrator shaves off a preset layer of soil and directs it to the separator, where the soil is crushed and sieved. A special collector is used for storing stones.

Designers in Leningrad have already made several "pickers" for small and medium-size stones. Now they have produced a "stone picker" capable of handling boulders weighing up to 1.5 tonnes. One "stone picker" can collect over 120 cubic metres of stones in a shift.



MATENADARAN

The largest centre for the study and preservation of the ancient manuscripts of Armenia and of the other Oriental countries is situated in the Armenian capital of Yerevan. It is called Matenadaran, which in ancient Armenian means library or a repository of manuscripts. Gradually the word came to be adopted as the name of the manuscript centre, founded back in the 5th century at the office of the supreme patriarch of Armenia.

The Lazar Gospel is the earliest (807) dated manuscript in the Matenadaran. The largest, the Mush Solumm Book, weighing 28 kilograms and measuring 51 by 70 centimetres, was made in 1202. The smallest at 3 by 4 centimetres and weighing 10 grammes is the Calendar—written in 1431.

There are 15,700 manuscripts in Matenadaran. They are in Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, Old Slavonic and other languages.

Besides its collection of manuscripts, the Matenadaran also has a rich store of archive material containing over one hundred thousand documents pertaining to the 14th-19th centuries. Among them are various decrees, charters, agreements, letters and certificates of purchase, containing a wealth of material on the history of the political, social and economic life of Armenia and on that of its neighbours.



Stone that makes water softer

Geologists in Yakutia have discovered a large deposit of zeolite, the first in the north-east of the country. It is located in the taiga region bordering the Vitui River.

Zeolite features a high hygroscopic ability. It rapidly absorbs water and gases and easily releases them when heated. Because of these qualities it can be used for cleaning the air and other gases, and as a water softener. It is efficiently used for removing water from transportable gas and for extracting impurities from fumes.

The mineral has one more advantage: when added to fodder at a rate of 8 to 10 per cent it improves the productivity of cattle and poultry, and upgrades meat.

The mineral comprises strontium, silicon, barium, aluminium, potassium, sodium and other elements. Geologists estimate the deposit to be worth dozens of tonnes of zeolite.

Steel for building workers

The use of metalwork will make the assembly of factory buildings faster and cheaper. A factory making steel elements was recently opened in a suburb of Baku. A striking feature of the factory is its economical use of metal, for the manufacturing process employed makes use of light steel profiles.

The factory became necessary in view of the increasing tempo and volume of industrial construction. The use of prefabricated elements means greater efficiency in construction, as well as to improved quality.

The new plant will supply builders with everything they need—steel buttresses, ready-made profile slabs and auxiliary elements which can be easily assembled on site.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Yasnaya

Even while Leo Tolstoy was alive Yasnaya Polyana had become a place of pilgrimage. The whole world, the whole of our lives, heavily-charged with his immortal soul forms part of every one of us," wrote Tolstoy.

Yasnaya Polyana with its 29 wooded monuments is one of the country's largest memorial parks. The writers' house, the surrounding outbuildings, park, and orchard are all very much as they were in Tolstoy's time.

Inside the house, the visitors see the kerosene lamp that Tolstoy used to read by and the "serious talks" corner; one of the first photographs presented to the writer by Edison; and the Voltaire armchair in which Tolstoy used to sit and listen to music in the evenings.



Polyana

The hall is hung with pictures by the famous Russian artists Ghe, Serov, Kramskoy and Repin, while the shelves contain books autographed by Turgenev, Chokhov, Gurky and Bunin.

Tolstoy was born at Yasnaya Polyana; it was here that he grew up, first began to write and grew to fame as one of the world's great writers. "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina" were written at Yasnaya Polyana.

300,000 people visit the estate every year.



UNDERGARTEN LESSONS

The idea of a country school and kindergarten among rural Estonians is the notion of a kindergarten. Their concern is the recommendation of the local flora and fauna, the animals took to their new quarters and today the farm has a herd of 1,500 animals.

They live in 1,800 hectares of parkland, surrounded by a three-metre high wire fence. This year alone the pharmaceutical industry will receive not less than 500 kilograms of processed reindeer horn.

ANTLER-CLIPPING

It's antler-clipping time at Novosyolovskiy, the only reindeer farm in the Baltic.

Seven years ago 200 head of reindeer were brought here from the Maritime Region in the Far East. Once they adapted to the local flora and fauna, the animals took to their new quarters and today the farm has a herd of 1,500 animals.

The Estonian architects have prepared several designs for school-kindergartens costing up to 250,000 roubles, which is quite a feasible sum for the farmers. They are now being built in several collective and state farms in the Haapsalu, Rapla and other districts of the republic.

TRIMMED TO LATEST FASHION

The condition has improved in the city of Leningrad. This is what was said by the head of the old city park and landscape design station.

The examination of century-old trees showed that their previous treatment had given good results. The pests that had attacked the green giants had been exterminated.

OF INTEREST

The Pushkin memorial park, lime alleys near the Petrovskiy fountain and more trees and shrubs in the city's gardens and parks free from voracious insects and disease. Our green friends are protected by phytopathologists, entomologists, agronomists and geobotanists. They not only treat trees and shrubs with special agents as required but also trim them according to an old or the latest fashion.

ANCIENT FIGURINE FOUND

An unusual statuette has been found in the Dobruja area of the Ukraine. Archaeologists believe it was made more than three and a half thousand years ago in the city of Thebes, in Ancient Egypt.

It is a statuette representing a man wearing a tall headdress decorated by urel (snakes). He has almond-shaped eyes, thick lips, wears an arrogant expression on his face, and his hair is plaited in twelve braids falling onto his shoulders. His hands lie palms down on his stomach, and he wears a pleated skirt. The figurine is eleven centimetres tall.

Scholars believe that this could either be Osiris or one of the Egyptian rulers. The Greek historian Herodotus wrote that pharaohs' headdresses were decorated with divine snakes.

No one really knows how the figurine came to be in Dobruja. It is quite possible that it was brought, or it might have been a trophy of war in the year 691 B.C. The Assyrians conquered Egypt and brought to Nineveh the capital, not only slaves but also gods, clothes, furniture, statues, animals and even human beings. A few decades later, in 612 B.C., the Assyrians were defeated by the Babylonians and the city of Nineveh fell. It is quite possible that the figurine became part of the booty taken by the Babylonians from the lands north of the "Black Sea".

VIEWPOINT

ONE HUNDRED DAYS OF VACATION

Lyudmila ZEMLYANNIKOVA, Secretary, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions

Most parents like their children to spend the holidays in the country. Pioneer camps in the country are very popular here. To quote some figures: about 62 million schoolchildren were sent to Pioneer camps free of charge or at reduced rates during the previous five-year plan period. The total cost for children's recreation was nearly three thousand million roubles.

The network of summer camps of various types has grown over the years from 33,430 to 57,200. But there is a corresponding growth in the prestige and popularity of these camps which means that so far we are unable to accommodate every child who wishes to go. Allocations for the purpose increase with each year. This year the trade unions alone opened over 60 thousand Pioneer camps for 14.5 million children—in other words they cater for every third school pupil. Almost half a million adults devote their energies to children's recreation during the summer—teachers, medical personnel, managerial and administrative staff.

The Pioneer camps have become so much a way of life that most parents, I am sure, have no idea of how much it costs to maintain their children in such camps. Let me give another statistic: the average cost is one hundred roubles per a stay of 20 days, 50 per cent of parents pay more roubles, 40 per cent just over 10 roubles, while 10 per cent do not pay anything. In addition, orphanage children or those studying at boarding schools or in care go to Pioneer camps free of charge. Another figure: building a Pioneer camp for 350 to 400 children costs about two million roubles.

In addition to the Pioneer camps, work and recreation camps for older children have recently made their appearance on the horizon. The main purpose of the latter camps is educative. In the first place, they provide the teenager who decides to combine work and play during his holiday with the opportunity of testing skills, for which he may not find a outlet at school. The work routine in such camps is based on advice, received from teachers, doctors and trade unions. The children work four hours a day for which they get paid, of course. The rest of the time is devoted to games, sports, hiking and cultural activities.

Reports for children suffering from weak health have been established in those parts of the country enjoying the best climate. There are seasonal resort camps of a general type for half a million children, as well as year-round camps, specialising in certain types of diseases. The Anapa resort on the Black Sea with its 45 kilometres of sandy beaches is one of the most popular. Anapa is also noted for a maximum number of sunny days in the year and for a bathing season lasting well into late October. Children of kindergarten age are quite safe splashing about here in the shallow bay. What is more Anapa has medical springs and medicinal mud while a lot of fruit, including grapes, melons and water-melons is grown on the nearby farms. Children and teenagers, who are not strong enough to go to sea, can enjoy the sun and sea in the nearby resorts.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE HOME IS ALL IMPORTANT

"You come home dead-tired, longing to put your feet up, but the children won't let you—they peer you with first one thing and then another. How can one stop oneself getting irritated?"

Many parents recognize themselves in such a situation, writes SELSKAYA ZHIZN in their Education For Parents column.

Alas, sometimes we grown-ups fail to control our bad temper, and often, to be frank, make no effort to do so. We justify our outburst by comforting ourselves that our young son or daughter will soon forget our unkind words. This is dangerous! Children tend to understand much more than we think and, what is more, they have long memories. They copy us too more than is desirable. Besides, the bad in life puts out roots like weeds.

It is not well in the family, if there are quarrels and conflicts, if alienation and even discord arises between "father and son", the root of the evil should be sought in ourselves, in our own behaviour, the paper attitudes.

It is not only physical characteristics that a father and mother hand on to their child; they also mould his personality, character, habits and moral qualities. While we should not excuse our teenagers' roughness, laziness, or the habit of lying and other negative traits, we should not forget that the sources of all evil lie in our pedagogical miscalculations and imbalances. In the same way that a chessplayer can work out several moves in advance, the educator should always have in mind his pupils' future and should keep a watchful eye on his behaviour, attitude and actions. Parents should think about what benefits the child can acquire at home and what he can learn there.

EXPERIMENTS AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL

The general curriculum school remains the main form of secondary education in this country, writes Mikhail Prokolyev, Minister of Education of the USSR, in PRAVDA, although the number of vocational training schools has been growing fast and the number of students studying at secondary special schools has also risen.

Much has been done recently to improve teaching methods of the general-curriculum school, the teachers themselves having made no small contribution to this end.

In a number of cities and districts in the union republics important educational experiments are underway. First and foremost these concern the transition to starting school at the age of six; next—the introduction of a five-day week in the first, second and third forms; there are plans to teach ethics and psychology of family life to nine and ten formers, while the question of the school curriculum taken as a whole is also under review as is teacher-training for ordinary schools as well as those of which the children stay on out-of-school hours until their parents get back from work.

HOW TO KEEP BODY HEALTHY

Absence of illness does not necessarily mean good health. It should be remembered that prevention of disease begins not at the moment of falling ill but long before, probably from childhood, says Professor L. Brekhman, Doctor of Medicine, writing in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA.

There are different lines of defence to protect the human body from illness, he says. The first and the simplest consists in daily physical exercises. Although everyone knows how beneficial these are, few people perform such exercises on a regular basis from childhood to old age. This is probably due to inertia. If a person felt an immediate improvement in his physical well-being, he would do them much more willingly.

Disease, too, does not assault us at once, but gradually takes over our bodies.

Another line of defence consists in being more choosy in what we eat. We should give preference to natural products: man does not get enough biologically active substances which are removed from food during processing.

OUR NATURAL RESOURCES AND HOW THEY SHOULD BE USED

The age-old idea of the limitless nature of our natural resources is increasingly becoming a myth which should be stripped of its attributes, writes Academician Abel Aganbegyan, director of the Institute of Economics and of the Organization of Industrial Production, in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Capital investment in a giant scale has been reached in many branches of the mining industry. To increase production we are forced to go to now, ever more inaccessible areas, to dig deeper underground or to mine comparatively poor deposits. This geographical, climatic, economic and ecological conditions—all prompt us to make better use of every unit of raw material, investment in the more efficient use of our natural resources has proved to be 2 to 5 times more effective than expanding mining. In the times more effective than expanding mining. In the tenth five-year plan period (1975-80) the level of raw material deliveries grew by only ten per cent (as against 24 per cent in the 9th five-year plan). This while the volume of timber even went down. The country is concentrating on cutting down its extraction of minerals, this presumably will be followed by a period of stabilization in the case of many raw materials at least. This intensive development stage will be characterized by an expansion in low-waste technology providing for a comprehensive use of raw materials and for more elaborated processing.

Intensification means scientific and technological progress allowing for a basically new approach to our resources of raw materials and for a reduction in costs of labour as well as for an improvement in the production of the environment.

PROFILES

VLADIMIR FOKIN

Some 15 or 20 years ago consultations of new bright directorial talent appeared on the horizon of the film world: Danella, Talankin, Averbach, Iosadani, Tarkovsky, Konchalovsky... But while the work of these directors has considerably added to the status of the Soviet film industry, new talent is slow in coming forward. The thing is that today to show the sort of style in his very first work which his predecessors only arrived at after years and even decades of practice, Vladimir Fokin, however, managed to draw attention to himself right from the start.

The script for Fokin's first film was unpromising to say the least. An old chestnut of a detective story with all the usual clichés: a wise, restrained police chief, a hot-tempered and inexperienced young detective who, reprimanded by his elders, ends up by capturing a famous bandit with his own hands. Fokin showed what he was capable of and, what is more, his fine sense of humour by transforming the slack, trite script into a charming parody. Mind you, it could also be taken as a slight whodunit, but the producer seemed to be prodding us to see the funny side. And laugh the audience did, throughout the film. There was no mistaking its success. And this was not just an artistic triumph—the film was also commercially successful: Fokin managed to make a two-part film on the money allocated for one part. There were certain prerequisites for Fokin's immediate mastery of his art. Firstly, Fokin had entered the Film Institute as an adult with a professional career behind him—education at a polytechnical institute, army service, and time spent teaching maths. Secondly, he was a diligent and dedicated student at the Film Institute, receiving only top marks over four years of studies.

After the "Millionaire" there was every reason to suppose that Fokin would join the ranks of directors of comic films for he had achieved both directly and indirectly, what is by no means always achieved by the former—his movie was really funny. But at this point the young director decided to make a right-about turn in his choice of subject. And his second film, "Alexander the Little" was a psychological drama about the last war, about the children who came under its ruthless fire. Of course a countless number of books, plays and films had been written and made on the subject. But Fokin and his scriptwriters (good ones this time) managed to find a new approach to this well-known theme: his movie was about German children, the children of those who had unleashed the war, the most monstrous in the history of mankind, about their sufferings, their burnt-out childhood, about the mark that their contact with fascism had left on their souls. While producing a film full of humanity and love for mankind, Fokin managed to avoid petty dramatization of capitalizing on the "children and war" theme.

After Fokin's second film it became evident that a new director of talent had made his appearance, a talent, what is more that is here to stay. We look forward to new films by Fokin.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA



Tales of Rama and Krishna in colour

"Motifs of the Indian Epic" is the title of an exhibition by Vladimir Serburovsky, featuring illustrations to tales of Rama and Krishna, now to be seen at Moscow's House of Friendship. Serburovsky, a theatre artist, has never set foot in India but has always been addicted to her great and ancient culture.

By clever use of traditional Indian miniatures and popular

prints he came up with his own perception of the ancient tales.

The show forms part of the Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship at present in progress in this country, commemorating the 11th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India as well as the 35th anniversary of India's independence.

FACTS and EVENTS

Restoration. Restoration work on the Madrasah Shergaz-Khan architectural ensemble in Khiva (Uzbekistan) has been completed. The wall paintings and majolica frescoes of the cupola shine again in their original splendour. The madrasah has been reopened to tourists.

Cinema. The Moscow Gorky Studios of Children's Films is shooting "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murilla" based on a play of the same name by the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda and on Alvaro Reynold's rock opera. Producer is Vladimir Grammatikov.

GARDENS AND PARKS IN LENINGRAD ATLAS COPCO—IMPORTANT PARTNER

Leningrad's Central Exhibition Hall is now the venue for a show, entitled "Leningrad's 18th-20th century garden and park decoration in art works by artists and architects", featuring around a thousand paintings, graphic sheets, blueprints, designs and architectural models providing a broad idea of how the landscape of the "Northern

Palmira" was formed during nearly three centuries. It includes materials from the grad museums and parks. The books were put on show for the first time.

Among the items are designs by Rastrelli, Quarenghi, Rossi, and Stakenschneider. There is a large section of the hydraulic impact on the landscape.

MOSCOW BALLET ON ICE

When twenty-three years ago, on the 15th February, 1950, the horns were blown over the ice of the Palace of Sport in Moscow to open the show "Winter Fantasy", it was a double first night—for the young performers and for the country's new entertainment variety—ballet on ice.

Four ice symphonies have been performed since—a brilliant display of dance, music, ice and colour!

Now there is a new show. The music is provided by

works of Paganini, Vivaldi, Beethoven and Tchaikovsky, supplemented with 19th-century melodies by Soviet composers.

High class sport ballet, the ballet on ice with its talent, in the form of many ice skaters who led European and world championships.

The show which takes place in the Small Sports Area of Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow began on August 1 and will run through to the 12th of August.



Dancers from the Moscow Ballet on Ice company. Centre: Svetlana Zhuravskaya, Merited Master of Sports and many times silver medalist in European, World and Olympic competitions.

WHAT'S ON!

August 14-16

THEATRES

Lenin Komsomol Theatre (6 Chekhova St.). 14—Myslivsky, "Thief". 15—Svetlov, "Grenada". Guest performances at the Mirror Theatre at the Hermitage (3 Kareiny Ryad): 14—Neruda, "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murilla".

Satire Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 14 (mat)—Belov, "Along the 20th"; 15 (mat)—Bridman, "Suicide"; 15 (mat)—Gorin, "Phonograph"; 15 (mat)—Brecht, "The Threepenny Opera"; 16—Makayonok, "Apostle at Bay".

Sovremennik Theatre (18a Chistoprudny Blvd.). 14 (mat)—Shakespeare, "Twelfth Night"; 14 (eve)—Bulgakov, "The Servitude of Hypocrites"; 15 (mat)—Shukshin, "And in the Morning They Woke Up"; 15 (eve)—Chekhov, "The Three Sisters".

Malaya Bronnaya Drama Theatre (2 Malaya Bronnaya St.). 14—Arbusov, "Memories"; 15 (mat)—Vorobeyev, "Curtains"; 15 (eve)—Baraga, "Public Opinion"; 16—Zorin, "Pokrovskiy Gate".

FILMS

An Eighteenth Century

A melodrama about the man whose mother was a noblewoman and who became an aristocrat.

Cinema "Mir" (11 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 14—Metro Kolkhoznyy, "Mahala (Cuba)". About how the people of a small village in Cuba fought against the Spanish in the 19th century.

Cinema "Zorya" (11 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 14—Metro Kolkhoznyy, "Mahala (Cuba)". About how the people of a small village in Cuba fought against the Spanish in the 19th century.

Exhibition Hall, KPSA Union (65 Vavilova St.). 14—Scenes of Middle Russia and the Caucasus by Moscow artists. The exhibition is on display until Tuesday, August 14. Metro Kolkhoznyy, "Mahala (Cuba)". About how the people of a small village in Cuba fought against the Spanish in the 19th century.

BUSINESS

ATLAS COPCO—IMPORTANT PARTNER

The Atlas Copco company has set up with an exciting group of water in place of shells. It is exactly four bottles of water to lead the hydraulic gun. The company is taking your vast scientific and technological potential into account. We know that the idea of the "hydraulic impact" was at one time thought up by your scientists just as were many other innovative ideas. Wahlerom said: this is why we can benefit from scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and from the steady exchange of information to find a joint solution to the complex technical problems confronting our industry, he emphasized.

The company sells products in the Soviet Union through its chief customer, he said. We have made a close of the 26th CPSU Congress and, in particular, of the guidelines for the economic and social development of the country. These project a massive

amount of work for the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85), specifically in construction and mining, where use will be made of our equipment. We are also taking your vast scientific and technological potential into account. We know that the idea of the "hydraulic impact" was at one time thought up by your scientists just as were many other innovative ideas. Wahlerom said: this is why we can benefit from scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and from the steady exchange of information to find a joint solution to the complex technical problems confronting our industry, he emphasized.

For many countries in Africa and Latin America the Leipzig autumn fair means an expansion in their trade links. Requests to take part in the fair have also come from exhibitors in 21 capitalist countries and from West Berlin.

The scientific and technical programme of the fair will include an international congress, "Rational Technology in the Manufacture of Fashionable Textiles", which is bound to attract attention. It is also planned to hold symposia in individual industries, for instance there will be a symposium on sets of chemical equipment, on woodworking machines, road transport, etc.

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Contacts and contracts

① A representative of the Greek Matulis power construction received at the Kharkov turbine works the last unit, the working wheel, of a third turbine for the Purnary power station. Two Kharkov-made machines have already been assembled there, and the third will be completed this year.

② Mashpriborintorg and Machinimport of the USSR will receive in 1982 a set of radio relay equipment and powerful pumps produced by the Finnish companies Nokia and Serlachius.

③ An agreement has been signed providing for the further strengthening of trade and economic ties between the USSR and Grenada in accordance with the development of agreements reached during the recent visit to Moscow of a Party and Government delegation from Grenada.

INDIA'S AIR ROUTES

Nearly eight million passengers a year are flown by planes belonging to Air India and the Indian Air Lines, said A. P. Sharma, the Indian Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.

For over a quarter of a century India has had air links with the Soviet Union. Under an existing agreement, Air India's and Aeroflot's planes are jointly flying the route between Moscow and Delhi, carrying nearly 30 thousand passengers a year.

EXHIBITION

IN THE PHILIPPINES

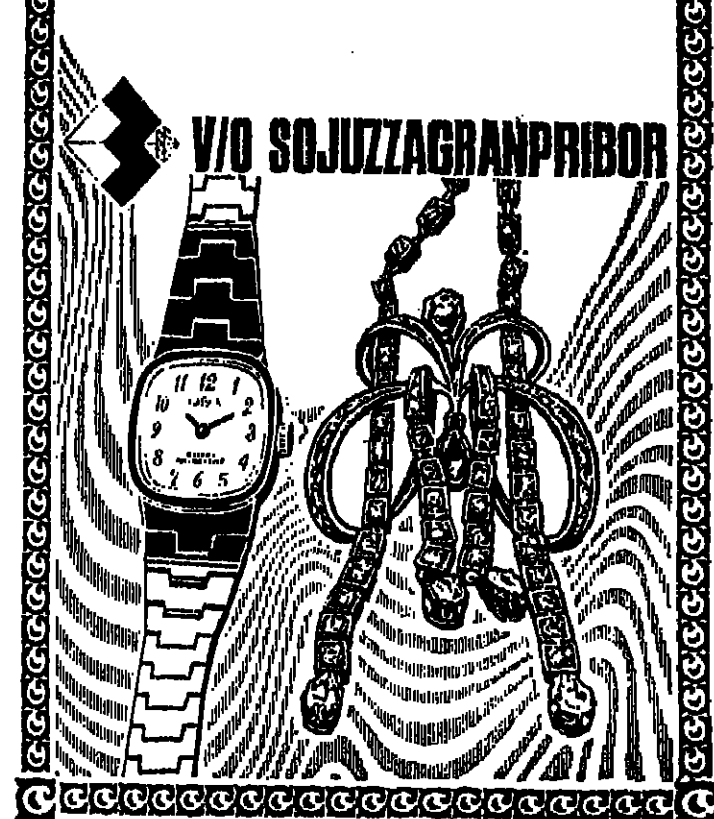
The first Soviet exhibition in the Philippines was opened by L. Villante, Minister for Trade of the Republic of the Philippines. Stankimport was among the Soviet foreign trade organizations that took part in the exhibition.

Stankimport showed a wide range of Soviet-made antifriction bearings, a product that is in demand on the local market. In 1979 Stankimport shipped 100 thousand dollars worth of GZ bearings to the Philippines, and in the following year it entered into an agency agreement with the United Bearing Industrial Corp., which immediately put in an order for three times this amount of bearings. Its subsidiary, Bearing Service Co., is responsible for sales of bearings countrywide.

V. Penaloza, Director of the United Bearing Industrial Corp., expressed satisfaction at the willingness of both sides to expand trading relations.

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SOVIET AID FOR MONGOLIAN AGRICULTURE

In the Mongolian People's Republic there are now over 40 state and fodder farms as well as agricultural amalgamations and mechanical dairies built with Soviet assistance. They account for half of the state sector produce, says S. Sodnomdorzh, Mongolian Minister of Agriculture.

The Soviet Union helps in the designing and construction of large model state farms, dairies, cattle sheds, veterinary laboratories and stations, workshops for the repair of tractors and other farm machinery, facilities

for the processing of fodder, irrigation systems, etc.

Soviet assistance is directed above all at securing the stable development of livestock breeding which accounts for three-fourths of Mongolia's agricultural produce. Over the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) it is proposed to build: 4.4 thousand horned cattle barns; 3.6 thousand small cattle barns; 230 barns for fine-wooled and semiclose-wooled sheep; 200 artificial insemination stations; as well as 7 thousand water stations to irrigate 12 million hectares of pasture land.

Intourist news

New tourist centre on Black Sea coast

The tourist season is in full swing on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. The subtropical climate, hot sun, exotic vegetation, the mountains as well as the medicinal properties of the sea and natural sources attract

a great number of Soviet and foreign vacationers. Sochi—the main resort in the area—is particularly popular, catering for more than 200,000 foreign guests annually.

Intourist has built many modern hotels for our foreign tourists where they can rest and improve their health. This year the Dagomys tourist complex, run by the Sochi branch of Intourist, came into operation. It consists of the Dagomys and Olimpikskaya hotels perched high up on the cliffs of the Meridian and of a camping site. A well-equipped beach, several restaurants specialising in European and exotic Caucasian food, bars and a cultural centre are some of the other facilities provided by the complex.

The service bureau attached to each hotel offers a wide variety of day excursions for tourists to choose from. For instance, they can visit surrounding resorts or take a trip to Lake Tsimly high up in the mountains or travel along the coast on the Kaspian Sea. They can also take a boat trip to the nearby islands of the Black Sea.

The Dagomys tourist centre is situated in a picturesque spot, near Sochi.

Viktor YEVKIN



Some of the illustrations to the Rama and Krishna tales.

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